



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

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EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

Shadows.—John Andrews, of Patten's Mills, N. Y., sends the following poetic gem:

When darkness spreads its shade around,
And Hope is shadowed by a fear,
And Fear sits trembling with a tear
Upon its cheek, is wan, and sear,
An anxious wish, or thought, or prayer,
Is breathed in silence everywhere.

The British Bee Journal is to be reduced to one dollar a year, after July 1. It will be mailed to America for \$1.50 a year.

We are Sorry to learn that Mrs. Cowan, wife of the editor of the *British Bee Journal*, is again very ill, at Lausanne, Switzerland.

In Smith & Smith's advertisement in Nos. 14 and 16, the offer of smoothing irons was incorrectly stated. Please read the advertisement as corrected on page 285 of this issue.

In Kentucky. Mr. J. T. Wilson writes us that bees are doing finely. He says: "My nursery is in operation. The ground is covered with white clover. The locusts will bloom heavily. The weather is warm and dry."

Winter Packing should be removed and not allowed to remain around the hives in the summer. This is in answer to a question coming from one of our subscribers in Indiana. There are many reasons why it should not "remain all summer." It will keep the hives too cool, and retard brood-rearing. It causes dampness, and is generally disagreeable both to the bees and to the apiarist.

A Good Honey Season is universally expected as well as desired. As hope is made up of both expectation and desire—we may correctly announce it as "**the hope**" of all bee-keepers, at the present time.

In the *Western Plowman* for May, just at hand, Mr. C. H. Dibbern expresses himself thus:

As predicted last fall, bees have generally wintered well. The honey gathered during the autumn was excellent for winter stores, and the mild winter has dealt very gently with the bees. I wintered all my colonies (about 175) in the cellar, and I do not think the loss will be over 2 per cent. They are still well provided with honey, which will last till they can get plenty in the fields. The clover has also wintered exceptionally well, so that we may confidently count on a good honey season.

Further on he gives the following as his opinion about the crop:

The season seems to be much earlier than last year, and although it is now but the middle of March, spring seems to be here to stay. Our bees are now all out of the cellar, fully a month earlier than last year. All of them have come out alive, something that has not happened for many years. They are also in exceptionally good condition. From what we can learn from the bee-papers, bees, both in and out doors, have wintered well.

The conditions are all very favorable toward a good honey crop, and bee-keepers should leave no stone unturned to secure their share when it comes. We cannot secure a share of the crop if we are not ready or the bees are not ready. We want the best bees, best hives, and best systems of management known to the most advanced bee-keepers. Then we need not worry about competition. What if some box-hive man produces a few pounds of honey and sells it cheap, that will not put a low price on our white sections filled with still whiter honey.

I commenced bee-keeping 23 years ago by buying one colony in a Langstroth hive, and have had bees ever since. Most of my bees are descendants of that original colony. I do not think that a year has passed that I did not learn something valuable about bees. I still find that there is a great deal to learn.

Mr. J. M. Hambaugh, of Spring, Ills., thus wrote us on April 22, 1889:

I never saw brighter prospects for a honey harvest, both as regards the clover crop and condition of the bees numerically. I will be putting on surplus arrangements in a few days, for the hives, large Quinby (*a la Dadant*) and ten-frame Simplicity, are *boiling over*.

The Invention of what is known as the "Good" candy was referred to on page 179. The *British Bee Journal* stated that it was the invention of Mr. Scholtz. We requested Mr. I. R. Good to "tell us about" it. He has not done so. Now Bro. T. W. Cowan writes us from Switzerland about it, and gives us the positive proof that it was the invention of Mr. Scholtz. In his "Guide Book," Mr. Cowan mentions it as Scholtz' candy, and in Dadant's Revised Langstroth, on page 321, it is distinctly stated that both are one and the same thing. So there is another laurel for our German brethren. We are glad to make public these facts.

David Ross, of Esbon, Kans., wants to know if we were aware that "Lizzie Cotton" was a man. He sends us the *American Stockman* where the statement is made. Oh, yes, we have published that statement several times, and probably that is where the *Stockman* got its intelligence from. The gender would be no detriment, if the actions were square and right. Of course we do not approve of sailing under false colors. Open, true, honest, square and honorable work will pay every time.

Mr. Ross adds this about his bees: "My bees are doing nicely this spring. There is capped drone-brood in many of the hives."

Judge Richie's Address before the Farmers' Institute at Bluffton, O., was a very fine effort. We give an extract from it in this issue of the *BEE JOURNAL*. He is an eminent lawyer, and has just taken his seat on the Common Pleas Bench of that District. He is also a practical bee-keeper, having 30 or 40 colonies, which, however, are more for pleasure than profit. His Italian bees are very fine. The Judge will assist the pursuit whenever it is in his power to do so—and help to defend it against ignorance and prejudice.

Young Queens are important to every colony of bees. In ordering Doolittle's new book, Mr. J. D. Goodrich, of East Hardwick, Vt., thus expresses himself on this subject: "Please send me one of the books just as early as possible, for I wish to try the method this season. I believe in young and good queens every time. In looking over my bees, in the spring, I almost invariably find that the best colonies have young queens, and are the ones to winter the best."

Swarming is Nature's provision for the perpetuation of the race of bees. W. S. Withey, of Milford, N. H., asks: "What is the best way to keep bees from swarming?" They cannot be kept from swarming as long as they feel crowded, and have a desire to seek more room by emigrating from the old hive. It can often be retarded, however, by giving them more room—or the colony can be divided, and thus accomplish the same thing in another way, as if they had swarmed.

Catalogues for 1889 are on our desk from—

A. G. Hill, Kendallville, Ind.—32 pages—*Bee-Keepers' Supplies and Bees*.

J. L. Flint, Marion, Iowa—1 page—*Fowls*.

H. H. Brown, Light Street, Pa.—20 pages—*Bees and Bee-Keepers' Supplies*.

Arbor Days.—April 26 is Arbor day for Minnesota; April 24 is Arbor day for North, and May 2 for South Dakota. These days should be generally observed; a day cannot be devoted to a better service. Villages, schools, neighborhoods and families should unite in making Arbor days memorable.—*Exchange*.

GLEAMS OF NEWS.

That a Bee Dies soon after losing its sting, has been very confidently and repeatedly asserted. In fact, it has been considered a "settled fact," and so it has been reiterated without question. Now it appears that Mr. Doolittle has been making an investigation in that line as well as in queen-rearing. The results of experiments are thus stated by him in the *Rural Home* for last week :

A correspondent wishes to know whether a bee can live and do work after it has stung a person, leaving its sting ; or if it dies, as is generally believed by many persons who keep bees. Up to within the past ten years nearly all believed that a bee which had stung any one must surely die, for in leaving the sting, as the honey-bee nearly always does in stinging an animal, a part of the intestines was supposed to be left with the sting, poison-sac, etc., from which it was argued that the bee could not live.

This seemed so reasonable that I formerly believed that the idea which prevailed was true, till one day after a bee had stung me, leaving its sting, it came to attack me again and again, with all the fury and vengeance possible for a bee to work itself up to, getting in my hair and singing away as only an angry bee can sing, which will make the cold chills run up and down the back of the most hardened individual. As this bee apparently had no thought of dying, it was caught and caged with two or three others, and kept a week or so to see what would become of the matter. At the end of the week it was apparently just as lively and healthy as any of the rest, when all the bees were set at liberty.

At another time, when putting up queens to send away—in catching the escort-bees which were to go with the queen, one of them stung me on the end of my finger, leaving its sting, when it immediately ran into the cage. As I did not wish to remove all of the bees and queen, to get it out, I let it go, soon after which the thought came to me that here would be a chance to test the theory of the death of the bee from losing its sting, as the queen was going to Texas, which journey would require from eight to ten days time. Accordingly I wrote to the party to whom they were sent, telling him all about the matter, and asking him to take notice particularly when the queen arrived to see if there were any dead bees in the cage.

In due time he replied that the queen arrived in splendid condition, and that there was not a dead bee in the cage.

Several times since then I have tried similar ways to see if such bees as had lost their stings were in any way inconvenienced thereby, and as far as I can tell, by means of confining them, so as to know that I have the same bee, I can see no difference between such bees and those which have their stings, as to length of life.

Whether they gather honey or not, or whether they are allowed to live in the hive without their weapon of defense is something which would be next, if not quite, impossible to tell, for in this case we have no means of keeping track of an individual bee.

As bees are not tolerated in the hive, which are in any way imperfect, it might not be unreasonable to suppose that the perfect ones might drive off such an one which had lost its sting, as being incapable of defense, were the hive attacked.

That it was not the design of nature for the bee to always lose its sting when defending its hive, is manifest where bees repel robbers to the extent of hundreds and thou-

sands of slaughtered ones, when in such cases not one bee in one thousand loses its sting, but keeps it so that it can slaughter bee after bee till the attacking party is repelled, or they lose their lives in the combat. At times they do lose their stings in other bees, but not often.

Mistakes are made by everybody at sometime in their lives—for there are none "perfect." Mr. C. D. Duvall, of Maryland, writes of many mistakes made by bee-keepers, in the *Maryland Farmer*, in this language :

As Josh Billings says, "Eggsperience is a good skule, but the tuition is purty hi," but if we are careful and observing, we need not pay so dear for all our experience, but profit by the experience of others. This is not only true in bee-keeping, but in any other business.

One of the first, and a very common mistake beginners are liable to make, is in commencing with the wrong hive. I made this mistake and paid pretty dearly for it, too.

The first hive I bought was a "patent hive," that was no more fit to keep bees in than a nail-keg.

The second style of hive I bought was a decided improvement over the first, but with many faults and imperfections, but being inexperienced, I did not find this out until after I had made up a large supply.

The third style of hive I bought was the Simplicity-Langstroth hive, and it was the first practical hive I ever used, and it is the hive I am now using. Never make the mistake of buying or using hives except those that take some of "the standard frames."

I made a mistake in thinking I could make more money by rearing queens for sale, instead of honey-production.

I made a mistake in thinking that I could depend entirely on my bees for support, exclusive of any other business, by having several apiaries located at different places, but after buying out several bee-keepers' entire stock and fixtures, and running three apiaries for one year, I found it a very costly experiment, as I now have about twice the number of hives that I use, that I am getting no profit from.

It is a great mistake to keep too many bees : in this section of country one person should not keep over 75 colonies, and a small number will give a much better profit, and if properly cared for will prove as profitable as anything on the farm ; but right here is where a great mistake is liable to occur, by wanting to increase too rapidly. In some sections of the country a large number of bees can be kept profitably, but not in Maryland, as the honey crop is too uncertain.

It is a great mistake to be too eager to increase the number of colonies, for the novice is almost sure to make a corresponding mistake by being disappointed, and becoming discouraged, and giving up the business before he has given it a fair trial. Better commence in a small way and let the colonies increase with your experience.

Japanese Buckwheat.—A Kern county (California) farmer who has been experimenting with Japanese buckwheat, reports that in all respects it is far superior to the American buckwheat. It produces twice the number of pounds to the acre, makes remarkably fine cakes, can be sown at any time, and he thinks will prove far more profitable than wheat to the farmers of California, if they can be induced to make a trial of it. It is also a good honey-producer.



An Elegantly Illustrated Monthly for the

FAMILY AND FIRESIDE,

Published at \$1.50 a Year,

will be clubbed with the American Bee Journal and both mailed to any address in the United States and Canada, one year, for \$2.00. This low rate will be extended to all those who have already paid for the Bee Journal for 1889. To such the Illustrated Home Journal will be sent one year for \$1.00 extra. See page 269.

What the Other Periodicals Say of It:

"Gleanings in Bee Culture" says: "The Illustrated Home Journal is printed on nice calendered paper, and contains 36 pages, including a tinted cover. It is well illustrated, and the initial article is entitled "One Hundred Years a Nation," by the editor. Mr. Newman is a man acquainted with men and with the times, and the article is comprehensive and complete. We wish the publishers every success."

The *Canadian Bee Journal* has this to say : "The Illustrated Home Journal is a bright new monthly issued from the office of the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, Chicago, and edited by Mr. Thomas G. Newman. It contains interesting serial and short stories, is profusely illustrated with high-class engravings, and is packed from cover to cover with most readable and instructive literature. It is printed on high-grade paper in the best style of the art, and such a meritorious publication should find its way not only into every American home, but should circulate largely in the Dominion."

The *Bee-Keepers' Review* says : The Illustrated Home Journal is nicely printed on fine paper, and filled with choice miscellaneous matter, suitable for the family and fireside. We sincerely wish it prosperity.

The Illustrated Home Journal for April, 1889, has found its way to our editorial table. It has a neat appearance, is well edited, and would be a good addition to the list of reading matter in any home.—*New South.*

The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) "Times" remarks thus: "Our old-time citizen, Thomas G. Newman, the original projector of the Daily Republican, in connection with his son, has favored us with a copy of the Illustrated Home Journal, published by them, for April. This is indeed an attractive publication, and this April number is an exceedingly interesting one. The opening article is entitled "One Hundred Years a Nation." It is a most timely, appropriate, and instructive paper, replete with historical sketches, anecdotes, incidents, and illustrations connected with the birth of the nation, one hundred years ago. This number has 43 fine illustrations, ten illustrated articles, essays, historical sketches, music, and a great diversity of miscellaneous reading."

Never did the advent of a magazine for the family touch such a responsive chord, or receive such a hearty welcome.

Trial subscriptions will be taken 3 months for 40 cents each; or it will be clubbed with the *BEE JOURNAL* for a year at \$2.00 for both. Agents, who are working for premiums, may take "trial subscriptions," and count 4 as one yearly subscriber. One sample copy sent free to subscribers of the *BEE JOURNAL*, upon application. That will tell you all about the "Premiums" offered for getting up clubs, and "Cash Prizes" for the largest clubs sent in before Sept. 30, 1889. "Good pay for good work" is our motto. See page 238.

Apiary of Walter Harmer.

The illustration on this page presents a view of the apiary of Mr. Walter Harmer, of Manistee, Mich., together with his small-fruit garden and poultry-yard, of which he has sent us a description, reading as follows :

Seven years ago my brother and I bought two acres of land in the suburbs of the city, and which was not fenced or cultivated, but covered with stumps and logs. The view looks south, away from the city, and the enclosure shows about two-thirds of one of the two acres mentioned above. All the buildings in sight (but two) have been built lately. The picture was taken by my brother last August, from the top of the fence on Eighth street, which

and were put out as follows : One red, one white, one blue ; one white, one red, one white, etc., one-half of them being white.

When I was putting the hives out in the spring, I thought, "What a nice name, 'Red, White and Blue' would be for an apiary;" and in a day or two afterwards I was handed a card with the name, "The Red, White and Blue Apiary;" and also on it the name of Geo. E. Hilton. Of course I gave up the idea of using that name, but I like it just as much, and I know that Mr. Hilton is capable of doing justice to any thing, or name, that he adopts.

I keep a brick on each hive, which helps to insure the bees against damage by wind.

Next will be seen a strawberry-patch, which I intend planting to raspberries, for I find that they pay me better in

smooth, so it will be seen that this part of the building is exceedingly useful.

The windows work on a pivot in the centre, which makes them very convenient for letting out bees. There is a Root chaff-hive standing under the window, between the two balsam-trees. There was a great deal of ripe fruit on the bushes when the view was taken, and the writer is supposed to be busy gathering it, but in reality he is having his picture taken.

The little building at the rear of the bee-house is in size 13x20 feet, and will accommodate about 30 head of poultry; the main building is 23x50 feet, (not shown in the picture, being on the right hand side) and will accommodate 150 head more, which I think is enough to have on one acre. I have about one-fifth of the ground in grass, where the poultry must be contented



Apiary of Mr. Walter Harmer.

runs east and west—west to Lake Michigan about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

My apiary is on the left, as will be seen. Mr. A. I. Root, when on a visit here in the winter of 1887-88, pronounced my 38 colonies of bees in excellent condition. I believe that his words were, "I never saw bees in nicer condition in a cellar." They wintered well, but the following August (the time this picture was taken) found my apiary dwindled down to 18 colonies. I had sold only one that spring, but the season was the coldest and latest that I ever knew. In the fall I doubled 2 colonies back, making 16, which are in good condition to-day—April 3. I can sympathize with those bee-keepers who secured no increase and very little honey last season.

It will be seen that there are 40 8-frame Heddon-Langstroth hives out, for I had empty hives placed for the increase (that did not come), and are all sloping toward, and facing the east, but set with a spirit level, crosswise. They are painted red, white and blue,

connection with poultry and bees, than do the strawberries.

The three rows of bushes directly in front of the house are currants, the rows being about 90 feet long, and yielded 252 quarts of fruit last season. If what experience I have had is worth anything, I can strongly recommend the growing of currants, as well as raspberries, in connection with the keeping of bees and poultry. Every season's work seems to throw light in the direction of showing the numerous advantages in connecting these three branches of industry.

The bee-house, as I call it, is 12x24 feet, and the cellar will hold 100 colonies. The first floor consists of two rooms, one 8x12 feet, for a honey-room, or for anything to be kept from dust; the rest is a work-shop, store-house, etc. The upstairs part gives a great deal of room for storing everything not in use at certain times of the year; there is plenty of room to walk upright in it, the roof being steep; and the rafters and roof-boards are dressed

for a week or two, while the fruit is being gathered.

I am rather discouraged in this locality for bee-keeping—my chosen pursuit. I can always get a good crop of fruit and eggs, as I have a sprinkler in connection with the City Water Works; but for the production of honey we want a more genial climate, where a cold wind is not likely to blow from the large Northern Lakes (like Lake Michigan) for nine months in the year.

The Rev. Robert Collyer has given to Cornell University the factory bell which called him to work at 6 a. m. and sped him home at 8 p.m., when between 1831 and 1838, he was a factory operative in Fewston, Yorkshire, England. In his letter to President Adams, he says: "It will be pleasant to think of it as born again, converted and regenerated, now while the ages of Cornell endure, calling people to nobler occupations, and so much more welcome—a sweet bell, I hope; not jangled out of tune and harsh."

QUERIES & REPLIES.

Amount of Stores Bees Consume in Winter.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 628.—During mild winters, will bees consume more stores than in cold winters?—**New York.**

Not so much.—**J. M. HAMBAUGH.**

Yes, sir!—**WILL M. BARNUM.**

Not in this State.—**G. M. DOOLITTLE.**

No; less, other things being equal.—**R. L. TAYLOR.**

It depends upon circumstances.—**C. MILLER.**

Usually, no; occasionally, yes.—**J. M. SHUCK.**

They will, in this climate (Georgia).—**J. P. H. BROWN.**

I can tell better in April, after weighing.—**H. D. CUTTING.**

Yes, if they fly every few days. Not in cellars.—**C. H. DIBBERN.**

Not unless they breed extraordinarily. Bees, without brood, consume most in cold weather.—**DADANT & SON.**

No, No! No!! Now some one will arise and dispute this; but still I say, No.—**MRS. L. HARRISON.**

Yes, if wintered on the summer stands. No, if in the cellar, when the temperature is kept right.—**MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.**

No, it is the excessive consumption of stores and long confinement that has caused the great mortality during the cold winters.—**G. L. TINKER.**

That will depend upon how mild, and how cold. The warmer it is, if not so warm as to disturb their "qui- escent" condition, the less stores they will consume.—**A. B. MASON.**

Sometimes they will, and sometimes not. There are so many other factors to consider, that this question cannot be answered, yes or no.—**J. E. POND.**

If out-of-doors, I believe they would. If in-doors, in a proper temperature, I do not see why it should make any difference.—**EUGENE SECOR.**

No. The colder the winter, the more food is required. My observation teaches me that there is a decided difference in favor of a mild winter.—**M. MAHIN.**

Yes, if more active. It all depends upon the activity of the bees. Bees may be irritated and active in the cellar. They are in mine, when the temperature gets below 35° F.—**A. J. COOK**

In the climate of Kentucky, where I am located, they do not, unless they commence to breed earlier, on account of the mildness of the winter and for-

wardness of the spring, in which case the stores are profitably consumed.—**G. W. DEMAREE.**

Much depends upon their quietude, and whether the bees are wintered in the cellar or on the summer stands. The question cannot be answered in one word.—**THE EDITOR.**

The Terms When Keeping Bees on Shares.

Written for the American Bee Journal

Query 629.—I have some bees out on shares, and I furnish all the Langstroth hives, sections, crates, etc. I am to receive one-half of the honey and increase of bees, and the other party is to pay for his share of the hives, sections, crates, etc. What is a fair price to value them at? 2. I would like to know the usual terms when putting bees out on shares.—**Virginia.**

Your terms are all right.—**WILL M. BARNUM.**

I am not prepared to answer either of the above questions.—**M. MAHIN.**

1. Your market price. 2. I think that you have about the fair and square plan.—**A. J. COOK.**

1. Whatever they cost. 2. I do not know. But my terms would be, "Keep them at home."—**EUGENE SECOR.**

1. Whatever can be agreed upon. 2. About as you have given.—**G. M. DOOLITTLE.**

The "fair price" would depend upon what they originally cost, with the "wear and tear" deducted.—**J. P. H. BROWN.**

1. You should be able to judge that better than I. 2. The terms vary greatly, but the result is generally dissatisfaction.—**H. D. CUTTING.**

I give it up, and will let others who have had experience, answer it.—**C. H. DIBBERN.**

1. What they would cost the party, if he obtained them from a supply dealer. 2. I think that your agreement is about right.—**MRS. L. HARRISON.**

I would not put them out on shares, and the querist will not do so, after he has once tried it. They should be valued at what they will sell for at the time of invoice.—**J. M. SHUCK.**

1. Much depends. What would be fair with me, might not be fair with you. 2. I have never put bees out on shares.—**J. M. HAMBAUGH.**

1. At the usual cost of such goods. 2. The terms stated I believe to be fair to both parties, and are the terms usually given in putting out bees on shares.—**G. L. TINKER.**

1. If I understand the question, you want to know what he should pay for his share of the hives, sections, crates, etc. Why not value them at their

actual cost? 2. They are about as various as the number of cases.—**C. C. MILLER.**

1. Consult some good price-list issued by some responsible supply dealer; this will enable you to fix a price that will be just and fair. 2. There are too many things "depending," to give a general answer to this part of the query.—**G. W. DEMAREE.**

1. This question cannot be satisfactorily answered, in my judgment, by any one. 2. Some one must answer who has had experience. I think, however, that it would require years to solve the problem.—**J. E. POND.**

I do not know that I understand your question. I should suppose they would be valued at the same price as they would had, you not put them out on shares, and that price would depend upon the market in your locality.—**R. L. TAYLOR.**

1. Just what they are worth, and that depends upon the style of hives, sections, crates, etc.; whether old or new, and how far from where such could be bought, etc. 2. In this locality (Toledo, O.) one furnishes the bees and the hives they are in, and the other takes care of them. Each is to half the expense of extra hives, supers, sections and crates, etc., and each has half of the increase in bees and half the surplus.—**A. B. MASON.**

1. The value of the hives, sections, crates, etc., should be just what they cost, including freight, if unused. If used, deduct "for wear and tear." 2. Your "terms" are about right, but be sure to have every detail in writing, for the usual outcome of such transactions is dissatisfaction, especially on verbal contracts.—**THE EDITOR.**

Convention Notices.

There will be a meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association at Tarbell House in Montrose, Pa., on Saturday, May 4, 1889, at 10 a.m.—**H. M. SEELEY, Sec.**

The second meeting of the York and Cumberland Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Good Templar Hall, at South Waterboro, Maine, on May 15, 1889, at 9:30 a.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Matters of interest will be discussed. Bring your hive or some useful implement for exhibition. Hotel accommodations may be had in the village at reasonable rates. **C. W. COSTELLOW, Sec.**

The International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford, Ont., Canada, on December 4, 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers' societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member, and receiving the last Annual Report bound, may do so by forwarding \$1.00 to the Secretary.—**R. F. HOLTERMANN, Sec., Brantford, Ont., Canada.**

A Modern Bee-Farm and its Economic Management, by S. Simmins, of Rottingdean, Brighton, England, is the title of a new book of about 200 pages, printed on excellent paper, and nicely bound in cloth. Price \$1.00. For sale at this office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MY SWEETHEART.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY EUGENE SECOR.

My Love is fair,
With golden hair,
And eyes that shame the heavenly blue;
And I am sure,
If you but knew her,
That you'd admire and love her too.

Her artless smile
Doth oft beguile
The weary hours of toll and care;
And bliss is found
When she's around—
My happy dove, so sweet and fair!

Her hands are small,
And plump withal,
Her feet, as dainty as a flower.
Her perfect nose—
No envy shows—
Her talk, refreshing as a shower.

Such teeth of pearl
No other girl
In all the wide, wide world can show;
The breath of June
Is hers, and soon
Its fragrance-laden warmth I'll know.

The bee ne'er slips
From lily lips
A sweeter draught than I from hers.
Her merry laugh
Is better by half
Than any potion the doctor "stirs."

Fond Hope's bright gleam!
A stray sunbeam
To cheer my heart when I am sad!
A happy sprite
To ilumne the night
Of discontent, and make me glad!

I hope some day,
Some morn in May,
When tulips plight their faith and wed,
That she'll redeem
My fondest dream,
When to Love's willing altar led.

Who is my Love?
My pure, sweet dove
That Tempts the Muse her charms to sing?
Now you'll not tell,
But keep it well?
Her name is—Baby—our wee thing.
Forest City, Iowa.

TRANSFERRING.

How to Transfer, Italianize, and Increase Bees, Etc.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

The following letter was sent to me to answer in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:

I have 8 colonies of German bees in box-hives, and have adopted the Iowa tiering-hive. I wish to transfer, Italianize, and increase my colonies, and at the same time secure all the comb honey that I can. I have no practical experience except with bees in box-hives, and wish to know the best time to begin, and how to proceed.—J. B., Missouri.

I am not sure what the "Iowa tiering-hive" is, but I suppose that it is some good hive embodying the principles of the Langstroth. The old way

to transfer is to cut out the combs about the time of fruit-bloom, and fasten them in the frames. Mr. Heden has given us the plan of waiting till later, driving out enough bees with the queen to make a good swarm, and then, 21 days later, driving out the balance of the bees. As you want to get all the comb honey possible, and, moreover, have no experience with bees in movable-frame hives, it may not be the best way for you to try to make an entire change to Italians the first season.

About the time that bees begin to swarm, is a good time to operate. If you could hit upon the time *just before* queen-cells were started preparatory to swarming, that might be best. Turn the box-hive upside down, and over it place almost any kind of a box, so arranged that the bees can pass up into it, closing up any holes out of which the bees might fly. No great harm, however, will come from letting a few bees get out, and, indeed, after the driving has fairly commenced, they will not be likely to fly out, even if the opportunity is given.

Now with a stick of wood, hammer with some vigor, for a few minutes on the side of the hive. After waiting a few minutes to let the bees fill themselves, jar the hive again, and continue until most of the bees are in the driving-box, being sure to leave enough to protect the brood left in the old hive.

This driving will probably be done close by the old stand, upon which may be placed the new hive with movable frames partly or wholly filled with foundation.

The bees in the driving-box may now be poured down in front of the new hive, and allowed to run in, and the box-hive placed upon a new stand several feet away. You now have a strong swarm of bees with the old queen in the new hive on the old stand, and this may be counted on for good work on surplus, if the season is favorable.

About ten days later, drive out the bees again, as clean as you can, from the box-hive, in the same way as before. Then cut out the combs of the old hive, and save all those that contain worker-brood—and you will readily distinguish the worker from the drone brood by its smaller size. The worker-brood is also sealed over flatter than the drone-brood, and at this time you will probably find all the brood sealed. Fasten this comb containing brood in the frames, *cutting out all queen-cells*, and the balance of the combs may be melted up, or used as you think best.

If you care to take the trouble, you fasten in the frames all the straight worker-comb to be found, although, if

full of honey, it is a mussy job to do anything with it.

Having put these frames into the new hive placed on the stand which the box-hive has occupied for the last ten days, run the bees out of the driving-box into the new hive, and drop among them the Italian queen, as they are running in. This queen you will have obtained in advance, and if you think best to have eight Italian queens, you will probably get what are called "dollar queens"—that is, fertile queens reared from pure Italian mothers, and you run your own risk as to whether they are purely mated.

In this way you have done nothing to lessen your chances for a crop of honey; half your colonies have Italian queens, and the next season, having all movable frames, you will have no great difficulty in Italianizing the rest.

Very likely some who have had more experience in this particular line, may make suggestions as to what may be done to improve the plan that I have here given.

Marengo, Ills.

A LECTURE.

Delivered at the Farmers' Institute at Bluffton, O.

BY JUDGE RICHIE.

I see by the programme that I am expected to talk on bee-culture. I presume that the committee recognizes the fact that every man has his hobby, or as some put it—every man is insane on some subject—when they selected me to talk on bee-culture.

The introduction of the movable comb hive and the Italian honey-bee has made apiculture practical, pleasant, and profitable. The movable hive enabled the operator to ascertain the exact condition of the colony at any time when the temperature will admit of opening the hive.

The Italian bee, unlike either of the native varieties, if not naturally so, has become thoroughly domesticated, and may be handled with ease without disturbing their equanimity or ruffling their temper. Not unfrequently have I taken a comb from a hive in which the queen was depositing eggs, and so little were they disturbed that the queen kept on laying while the comb was outside the hive, and the bees seemed not to be disturbed in the least in their labor.

* * * * *

There is that in bee-keeping which should make it attractive, aside from the profit derived from its pursuit. Who can watch without interest the little pilgrims as they go forth in quest

of honey to store away for their successors to winter upon, long after they have died from exhaustion, or become food for the rapacious spider?

How strange the sight, when the old queen and almost the entire colony, without any apparent regret, leave the old home with all its stores of honey; its young, a part of which are but just cradled, and a portion wrapped in their night blankets, to sleep until they are old enough to take their place in the colony as nurse-bees, and go forth to form a new colony in a new home, with no capital save the energy of the army of little workers.

How strange that these little insects should know just how to build their combs, of just the shape which science has demonstrated affords the most room, while it affords the greatest possible strength, and with a mathematical precision that is unsurpassed by human skill; that they should know when it is necessary to rear a young queen, the kind of food that should be furnished for her full development, and how much room she must have to grow in! And a hundred curious things you see by studying the nature and characteristics of the honey-bee.

The caprice of the little creature is nowhere more fully proved than by the finding of a swarm in the carcass of the lion which Samson killed. Many are the curious freaks of this queer little insect, about the habits and needs of which too little is known. No more interesting subject for the study of the naturalist, especially if his beeship should take a notion to point the investigation, and "sit down" on the investigator.

Primitive bee-keeping was rude in its inception, and barbarous in its prosecution. The poor little insects were housed in a hollow-log or an inverted straw-basket, and left to shift for themselves; and failing to find an abundant store of supplies for the winter, they were doomed, if not to a "lake of fire and brimstone," at least to the fumes of combustion, that the proceeds of their toil might be enjoyed by others, who labored not for it. If the colony escaped the brimstone process, it was left to battle with the frosts of a long, dreary winter, upon the summer stand, unsheltered and uncared for.

Nor was the avarice of man and the severity of winter the only enemies of the little honey-gatherer, for its home was invaded by the bee-moth in summer, and by the rapacious mouse in winter, which burrowed and built its nest within the hive, while it fattened upon the honey and honey-gatherer. But the invasion of the mouse was the result of the grossest carelessness on the part of the bee-keeper, while the

ravages of the bee-moth seemed to long baffle the skill and ingenuity of the apiarist.

Scarcely a farmer present who has not seen a "moth-proof" bee-hive, and listened to the lingo of the vendor, who knew as much about bee-culture as a Digger Indian does of mental philosophy; and ninety-nine times out of a hundred the "moth-proof" hive was a grand success, for it housed the bees, if you ever got them into it, until the moth could hatch in sufficient numbers to devour both bees and honey.

The bee-moth is a sort of anarchist, and insists upon a division of capital, and is especially opposed to the accumulation of large stores of honey, unless she is let in for her full share; and her wages for a time seemed to permanently endanger profitable bee-culture, as our native bee seems powerless to repel the insidious attacks of this insidious pest.

But the Italian bee, though of foreign extraction (like unto most Americans), seems to have adopted American ideas, and is disposed to, and does, administer summary justice on every intruder of the moth-family upon the apparent motto, "Let no guilty one escape." So that, instead of resorting to any moth-catching process, all you want to insure against the moth-incursions is, a simple common-sense hive, and a vigorous, healthy colony of pure Italian bees.

There seems to be about as much difference in the disposition and intelligence of the different varieties of bees as there is in the different races of men; and of the varieties known here the Italian has the decided preference; although the large gray bee, sometimes called the German bee, is by no means without its very good qualities. But of all the varieties none equal the genuine native black bee. The real little Ethiopian, so inquisitive in its nature, and always at leisure, you have no trouble in becoming acquainted, getting on familiar terms without the formality of an introduction. Ever on the alert, you can scarcely come within ear-shot of a colony of this variety, until you are met by from one to a dozen of the little "darlings," each one so anxious to peep into your eyes, and, embracing the first opportunity, to nestle in your hair.

But attempt to manipulate a hive of this variety, and it is remarkable how quickly they impress you with the conviction that they are true Americans—even if they are a little "off color,"—by their ability to "repel invasions from abroad," while of you they make a second Arnold Winkelried.

Let bee-keeping once become thoroughly understood, and honey will be found on every table—even the sting

of the bee will be utilized by our physicians as an antidote for rheumatism—and beeswax will be so abundant that, lacking a better use, it will be converted into "nice white wax," or to some other equally beneficent purpose.

EXPERIMENTS.

Small Loss in Weight—Hibernation and Ventilation.

*Written for the American Bee Journal
BY EUGENE SECOR.*

It is an old story to tell how the bees have wintered, but as I have tried some (to me) new experiments, it may be interesting to record them.

I began carrying the bees into the cellar on Oct. 19, 1888, and on Nov. 9 I finished the job. They were housed, as usual, in the cellar under the house where we live. Forty-five colonies was the number stored. The weather was beautiful, and continued so till after the holidays—indeed the whole winter was as mild as Texas, and bees could have flown, probably, every week from October until April.

Before cellaring them, I weighed every colony. On April 4, 1889, I began removing them from the cellar, and finished on April 10. I weighed all the colonies as they were taken out. I lost two, which were probably queenless in the fall. The shrinkage for the remainder was from 3 to 20 pounds—average loss, 10 pounds. The average number of days confined was 157.

The cellar was almost too warm, all winter, being difficult to keep the temperature below 50°, Fahr. A 6-inch sub-earth ventilator of common tile has its upper outlet in the bee-room, and its lower about 100 feet from the house, running under ground from 2 to 6 feet deep.

The bees came out in good condition, and it now looks as though I should not lose any in "springing" them. The colony that lost only 3 pounds was so quiet when removed, that the boys said they thought it must be dead, as it had not "waked up" when all the others were basking in the sunshine. To learn the facts, I took off the cover, and found a nice colony elevating their *hinder reminders* just as they do on a frosty morning in the fall, when the cover is suddenly removed. Let me see, who was it that said, "Bees never hibernate?" Perhaps he meant "hardly ever."

Hive-Ventilation in Winter.

Now in regard to ventilation: When taking the bees into the cellar I neglected to remove the entrance-blocks from two or three hives, as is my usual

of honey, from the middle of October to the middle of March; and unless a person dislikes to disturb his bees in early spring, 15 pounds furnish a great plenty. I consider one of my colonies well supplied, when it has four frames a little more than half filled.

I am aware that when bees are put on short stores, spring replenishing is necessary. But are all aware of the benefit of spring feeding, where apple-blossom honey is desired?

Two weeks ago I put into each of my hives, two combs well filled with good, thick syrup, made from white sugar. Each hive warmed right up, and began to breed heavily. Apple-trees will be blossoming shortly, and then we will see if the 125 pounds of sugar that I fed, are not returned.

Cambridge, Mass., April 19, 1889.

EVOLUTION.

A Discussion of the Dzierzon Parthenogenesis Theory.

*Written for the American Bee Journal
BY J. F. LATHAM.*

Dr. C. C. Miller prefaches his strictures on my article on page 168 with an apparent misrepresentation; and seems to relish dealing in irrelevancy throughout his discourse, if I rightly construe it.

Notwithstanding the cautionary remarks of the editor, on page 198, at the close of the Doctor's article, I now would ask indulgence for a few remarks in response. If I am mistaken in regard to misrepresentation, I must acknowledge, with the doctor, that I am not scholar enough to understand his language, unless he surmises that I am hinting at the quality of queens from the egg, and queens from the larvæ. That was not the object of the first sentence in my article; but as my attention has been drawn to it by the doctor, I am more than willing to admit that "some instruction" might emanate therefrom.

With reference to the demure profession of inability to understand what I say; and the further modest desire for an interpretation in "plain English," candor prompts me to admit that I think the Doctor's perch is too elevated for his vision.

In his second paragraph, the Doctor asks, "What are the points in it that we are to know, to enable us to rear better queens?" As he has failed to profit by "instructions," I can only answer candidly, that is what I would like to know! But I believe the best queens are reared from the egg, during the swarming impulse, or soon after.

The doctor next takes a "round" with atrophied (food) glands, and parthenogenesis, and asks, "Now are we to understand that Dzierzon is all wrong, and that parthenogenesis, at its present stage of development, is not a very substantial reality?" etc. Yes; the hatching of an egg laid by a virgin queen is a reality; but from my diagnostic stand-point, the *substantiality* of the *reality* exists in its procreative value. If the existence of atrophied (food) glands in the queen-bee are conclusive evidence that at one period during the development of her species the requirements of mother and nurse devolved upon her, as specific duties in the perpetuation of her kind; while at the present time, the progeny of an unfecundated queen are represented in what I believe to be useless drones; the relative merits of the former and latter qualifications seem to be too well established to admit a radical response to the Doctor's query.

My experience warrants me in saying that Dzierzon is all right in teaching that the eggs of a virgin queen will hatch, and result in the production of drones only; but at this point in the economy of Nature, so far as I have been able to note, the procreative functions of the queen and progeny terminate, inclusively.

Here I would like to ask, if what is termed Dzierzon's theory, i. e., parthenogenesis, was an original demonstration by Dzierzon. I have reason to think that the Dzierzon theory, so-called, was not original with Dzierzon, from the fact that glimpses of the idea crop out in writings that existed long before the race from which Dzierzon sprung, were known in history.

In his third paragraph, the Doctor again puts in the plea of inability to understand, and unburdens himself of what appears to be a misconception. Perhaps I have read the Bible as much as the Doctor, and my faith in the credibility of its teachings may be as genuine as his, also; but I have no recollections of having read a single passage in it in which it is purported that any part was drawn from Acadian and Turanian sources; and this is the first time that I have ever received an intimation that anyone believed, or taught, that the Bible, in specific terms, signifies that any of its contents were drawn from Acadian and Turanian sources. But I cannot comprehend why the records of events, which modern archaeological research discloses to have existed in written narrative, ages prior to their compilation into the book of Genesis, should be any less a "direct revelation from God Himself," than after the narrative had been so compiled. If the attributes of the Deity are not omniscient, the idea of

revelation, special and specific, might be readily comprehended, and easily reconcilable to the limits of a special providence.

There are many things in the open book of Nature, and signally so, in a colony of bees, when in the enjoyment of health and activity, that should prompt an observing mind to the fact that the visible is but a mirror of the invisible, and that the God of the Universe cannot be contracted to the limits of particularized environments. As the Doctor seems to not agree with me on this point, let us "agree to disagree," and drop the matter.

That there "are men who do not believe in the Bible as a Divine revelation," I have also long known; but from long association and dealing with those men, I am prone to the belief that they fill their place in the world as reputably as, what is termed, the best of those who *do* believe in "Divine revelation;" and would scorn to injure the most hapless of God's creatures, or cheat a fellow bee-keeper in the quality of his supplies—knowingly sell him a colony of bees infected with foul brood, or create a demand on his purse by recommending fallacies in his pursuit.

In his fourth paragraph, the Doctor inquires where those Acadian and Turanian records were, prior to their compilation in the book of Genesis. I am very willing that the Doctor should solve the problem himself, for I entertain no doubts but that he will find the task a pleasant and instructive one.

The last two paragraphs of the Doctor's article hardly merit a passing notice; but as I have no desire to falsify anything, or wound the sensibilities of any one, much less the contributors to, and readers of, the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, I will try to meet his asperity as succinctly as I can. In assigning a signification to the word "purported," the Doctor has my free consent to define it as he pleases; but to the candid readers of the BEE JOURNAL I will say, that I used the word only to express explanation, or signification. If my information is correct (and I have no reason to doubt its veracity), there exists in the lately-deciphered literature of the Assyrians, a narrative of the "creation," the Paradise, the flaming sword, the cherubim, the flood, the ark, the Tower of Babel, the dispersion, etc., which is purported, in my same information, to have been translated from the Acadian and Turanian dialects, or languages in which it existed as an epic, and had so existed 2,000 or more years B. C.

From the above date it is quite certain that the narrative of the "creation" was not original with Moses, or the Hebrew race; nor was it made a

part of the book of Genesis until after the Babylonian captivity. Now, Doctor, you have my position, in connection with the word "purported," as plainly as I can give it, and if my comprehension of the "Revealed will of God" does not assimilate with yours, I can see no reason why either of us can be blamed.

I also do not consider the pages of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL the proper place for "religious discussions." It was not with the intent to provoke "religious discussion," that my article on page 168 was framed as it is; nor does it contain a single phrase that can be construed with that import. What I drew from the book of Genesis was used to form a connection, of ancient modes of expression, with modern expressions in the teachings of geology, as comprehended in evolution, as I understand it; and if there are any in the ranks of the bee-keepers who cannot comprehend, intelligently, such a connection, but view its consummation with the holy horror of religious "cant," it seems reasonable that others who can should be allowed their privileges.

The expression in the closing sentence of the Doctor's article, viz.— "And when he goes out of his way to lug in to a parenthesis a fling at that which we should hold sacred," etc., looks, if I may be allowed the use of a very inelegant "Yankeeism," a "leetle soft;" but if there are any in the bee-keeping fraternity, within the limits of the BEE JOURNAL's circulation, who have been reduced to a state of commiseration by my depravity, I most respectfully solicit their leniency; and, if the Doctor feels that he can so descend, I think it a duty incumbent upon him to do the same, for going "out of his way to lug into" his article "flings" and delusive allusions, misleading in their import, and absolutely uncalled for.

Cumberland, Me.

[A short reply from Dr. Miller will end this controversy in the BEE JOURNAL. It is uninteresting to the general reader.—ED.]

Send Us the Names of bee-keepers in your neighborhood who should take and read the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and we will send them a sample copy. In this way we may obtain many regular subscribers, for thousands have never seen a copy, or even know of its existence. This is one way to help the cause along.

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CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1889. Time and Place of Meeting.	
May 4.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa.	H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.
May 15.—York and Cumberland, at Waterboro, Me.	C. W. Costellow, Sec., Waterboro, Me.
May 21.—Northern Illinois, at Pecatonica, Ill.	D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
Dec. 4, 6.—International, at Brantford, Ont., Canada.	R. F. Holtermann, Sec., Brantford, Ont.
<i>In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.</i>	



Bountiful Season Anticipated.

—W. J. Cullinan, Kansas City, Mo., on April 15, 1889, says:

The white clover here is in excellent condition, and I anticipate a bountiful season. There are the best prospects for peaches for many years. I expect to go to Quincy, Ills., soon, to take charge of the apiary of the late Mr. C. H. Smith, whose demise was chronicled on page 179.

Horse-Mint Looks Promising.

—J. N. Colwick, Norse, Texas, on April 15, 1889, says:

My bees are swarming, having commenced on April 2. I am expecting a good honey-crop, as I see that horse-mint is growing finely, and the crops in general look promising.

Killing off Drones, etc.—C. P. Hehry, Blooming Grove, Tex., on April 18, 1889, writes:

I began bee-keeping in 1888 with 2 colonies, and on examination I found one queenless. This being my first attempt at bee-culture, I was entirely at a loss as to what to do, and so I came very nearly losing the colony. I noticed that the strong colony was continually killing off bees, and I did not understand this—I supposed they were without stores; but I learned later on, that the queenless colony was trying to unite with them. After losing nearly all the weak ones, I learned that if a frame were given to them from the colony that had a queen, supplied with young brood, they would rear a queen. I gave it to them, and they started to work at once, and increased to a thriving colony in a very short time. I have increased my number to 6 colonies, and as it is very early in the season, I may yet have more increase. I have tried dividing colonies for increase and profit, and I

find it a satisfactory plan. We do not need to put our bees into cellars in this latitude, as they do well on the summer stands, flying nicely all through early spring. When a lad, I dreaded bee-stings terribly, but now they do not have much effect on my flesh—something like a mosquito bite. A few days ago one of my colonies was killing off drones. I cannot account for it at this season of the year. Will some one please explain it? The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL is a welcome visitor, and I could hardly do without it.

Results of Wintering.—John H. Guenther, Theresa, Wis., on April 12, 1889, says:

I put 40 colonies into the cellar last fall, and left 12 packed on the summer stands for trial. All except one that was queenless came out of the cellar alive this spring; but of those that were out I lost one colony from diarrhea, and the 11 colonies remaining have no more bees than 6 that came out of the cellar. The first natural pollen was gathered on March 16, and the first honey on April 8 from elm. In order to keep bees quiet for five months in the cellar, the ventilation must be right. Where all upward ventilation is stopped, I cannot keep them quiet. I have quilts on top, and in 48 hours after being put in, the covers will be wet. I have the hive-entrances open the same as in summer. The temperature for five months averaged 46°, and never was lower than 42°. The average loss in weight was 8 pounds per colony.

Producing Comb Honey.—John A. King, Mankato, Minn., writes:

On July 2, 1886, 2 or 3 swarms united, an unsuccessful attempt having been made early in the day to hive them separately. A greater question perhaps has not been offered, than how to work colonies in order to get the greatest amount of comb honey. Shall we tier up 4 or 5 **T** supers, and oblige the bees to go through a queen-excluding honey-board? My opinion would be adverse to this, and I can only tell just what I did do. Basswood had been in bloom a few days, and the rush was on. There were bees to fill over 100 one-pound sections all at once, just as quickly as they would fill 50 sections, provided that they have ample passage-ways to get into them. The hive and surplus arrangement were up to the very wants required. The hive was a full 2-story Doolittle hive, 24 inches long, 13 inches wide below the rabbets, and 10½ inches deep.

Nine brood-frames, including the two thin partitions, formed a square of 14 inches, with 5 inches across each end for surplus. I make a case holding 6 sections for the ends, tiering up 4 cases high. Another case holding 7 sections, and 6 cases being used, will just fill the space over the brood-frames, and between the end cases; 48 section in the ends, horizontal to and above the brood, and 42 sections being directly over the brood-frames. The sections are $5 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 6 of which weigh 7 pounds. Here is a very solid fact: Fifty-six pounds along side of that theoretical view, that bees work best over the brood. But see, the bees slide right and left like a base-ball player to the goal, under the thin partition into the first case, or climb up on the side of the hive and enter the second, third or fourth case, or at the ends of the 6 cases over the brood-frames, thus having access to every section from the ends of the hive. Every section was well finished, and taken off in a pile (105 pounds) just before all the white was changed to yellow at the close of July. I had other colonies with as good results, but they had more time.

PRIORITY RIGHT TO KEEP BEES.

—J. A. Proctor, M. D., of Union City, Ind., writes:

In his article on page 217, Mr. Pettit seems to think that our Constitution is not right, where it says that all men are born equal, and shall have the right of life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness. It looks very strange to me, when I hear a man reason so inconsistently. If Mr. P's logic is true, when a man buys a farm and commences to raise corn, cattle, hogs, poultry, no other man should be allowed to come near him, and do the same. The idea of a man who keeps bees, and is making money, and his poor neighbor with his wife and little children must be prohibited from keeping bees that they might have some of their sweets, because the other man was in the business first, and there should be a law to prohibit him! "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel." Why, it would be a usurpation of the right that our Constitution guaranteed to him! Mr. P's heart goes out in sympathy for the man that first kept bees, and so it must for the man that located the first farm, and first commenced to raise corn and stock. What a tender heart Mr. P. must have, for the prior man! I have read all of the discussions on this subject, but I never saw any foundation for them.

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ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Triple Lense Magnifiers have been so often called for that we have concluded to keep them in stock for our subscribers to inspect bees, insects, etc. See page 212.

Price, by mail, 80 cts.; or the BEE JOURNAL one year, and the Magnifier, for \$1.50.

Alfalfa Clover.—For cultivation of this honey-plant, see page 245, of 1888.—We supply the seed at the following prices:—Per lb., 22c.; per peck, \$3.00; per half-bushel, \$5.50; per bushel of 60 lb., \$10.00. If wanted by mail, add 10 cents per pound for bag and postage.

Clover Seeds.—We are selling *Alsike Clover Seed* at the following prices: \$8.00 per bushel; \$2.25 per peck; 25 cents per lb. *White Clover Seed*: \$10.00 per bushel; \$2.75 per peck; 30 cents per lb. *Melilot or Sweet Clover Seed*: \$6.00 per bushel; \$1.75 per peck; 20 cents per lb.—by express or freight.

Yucca Brushes, for removing bees from the combs, are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. We supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

We will Present a Pocket Dictionary for two subscribers with \$2.00. It is always useful to have a dictionary at hand to decide the spelling of words, and their meaning.

DORÉ ART PORTFOLIO,
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Will be CLUBBED with the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, at the low price of \$1.25, postpaid.

This magnificent Art Portfolio is in size just 11x14 inches, and besides a picture of Gustav Doré, the great French Artist, it contains the following beautiful engravings: Expulsion from the Garden of Eden—Entering the Ark—Noah cursing Ham—Samson and Delilah—Ruth and Boaz—Death of Saul—The Judgment of Solomon—Daniel in the Lion's Den—Daniel Confounding the Priests of Baal—The Nativity—Christ Healing the Sick—Sermon on the Mount—The Disciples Plucking Corn on the Sabbath—Jesus Walking on the Water—The Agony in the Garden—Death of the Pale Horse. Seventeen handsome full page plates under one cover.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

HONEY.—We quote: White 1-lbs. 15@16c.; fall or dark, slow at 12c.; 2 lb. California white, 13@14c.; amber, 11@12c. Extracted, in 60-lb. cans, 7@8c; for white, 7@7c.; for amber, in barrels or kegs, 5@6c. We think that our market will be cleaned up before new honey comes in.

BEESWAX.—18@20c.
Apr. 22. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Demand limited to local wants, which are small. We could sell some to country points in barrels and $\frac{1}{2}$ -barrels at 6@7c. for extracted; in cans, 7@8c.

BEESWAX.—22c. for prime.
Apr. 22. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Our trade is light; no large lots on hand and what there is consists chiefly of dark comb, and not salable in quantities. Chole white comb, 1-lb. sections, 16@17c.; dark grades from 10@12c. Very little demand for extracted, but prices remain at 7@8c. according to quality and package.

BEESWAX.—22c.
Mar. 23. R. A. BURNETT,
161 South Water St.

DENVER.

HONEY.—White, in 1-lb. sections, 10@18c. Extracted, 7@10c.

BEESWAX.—18@20c.
Mar. 26. J. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 Fifteenth St.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lbs. 17@18c.; 2-lbs. 16@17c. Good dark 1-lbs. 15@16c.; 2-lbs. 14@13c. If damaged and leaky, 10@12c. Extracted, white, in barrels, 8@9c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -barrels, 8@9c.; amber in same, 7@7c.; in pails and tin, white, 9@9c.; in barrels and $\frac{1}{2}$ -barrels, dark, 6@7c. The demand is fair.

BEESWAX.—20@22c.
Mar. 27. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Market is bare of comb, except some small lots of buckwheat which is selling at 10@12c. No buckwheat extracted. Cuba and San Domingo extracted, 67@70c. per gallon.

BEESWAX.—24c.
Mar. 25. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELENKIN,
28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@6c. Comb, white 1-lbs., 13@14c.; 2-lbs., 10@12c. Demand for extracted is good; for comb, limited. Prospects are not as good for honey as in 1888.

BEESWAX.—Scarce, at 18@22c.
SCHACHT, LEMCKE & STEINER,
Mar. 15. 16 & 18 Drumm St.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—We quote: Best white clover 1-pounds, 18@20c.; best 2-lbs., 17@18c. Extracted, 8@9c. Sales have been checked a little on account of maple sugar and syrup being so plentiful. Sales of honey are very slow.

Apr. 23. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—Best white 1-lbs., 15@16c. Sales slow. Extracted, 8@9c. Demand small, prices lower.

BEESWAX.—22@23c.
Mar. 22. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—We quote: White clover 1-lbs., 15@16c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c. Good dark 1-lbs., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c.
Mar. 21. S. T. FISH & CO., 180 S. Water St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—We quote extracted at 5@8c. per lb. Best white comb honey, 12@15c. Demand is slow, and prices low.

BEESWAX.—Demand is good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.

Mar. 21. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

Standard Atlas of the World.

To any one sending us, direct to this office, **Five NEW Subscribers** for one year, with \$5.00 (renewals not to count), we will present this beautiful **Atlas**, by mail, postpaid:



This ATLAS
contains large scale
maps of every country
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the civil condition of
the people, chief produc-
tions and the commerce,
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value, together with
many new and desir-
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are expressly gotten
up for this work—
among which will be
found a concise history
of each State.

Price, in best English cloth binding (size, closed,
11x14 inches; opened, 22x14 inches), \$4.50.

Red Labels for Pails.—We have
three sizes of these Labels ranging in size
for pails to hold from one to ten pounds of
honey. Price, \$1 for a hundred, with the
name and address of the bee-keeper printed
on them. Smaller quantities at one cent
each; but we cannot print the name and
address on less than 100. Larger quantities
according to size, as follows:

	Size A.	Size B.	Size C.
250 Labels.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.25
500 Labels.....	2.00	3.00	3.50
1,000 Labels.....	3.00	4.00	5.00

► Samples mailed free, upon application.

Hastings' Perfection Feeder.

This excellent Feeder will hold 2 quarts, and the letting down of the feed is regulated by a thumb-screw. The cap screws securely on. It is easy to regulate—either a spoonful or a quart—and that amount can be given in an hour or a day, as desired. By it the food can be given where it is most needed—just over the cluster. Not a drop need be lost, and no robber bees can get at it. A single one can be had for 40 cents, or a dozen for \$3.50, and it can be obtained at this office. Postage 10 cents extra.

International Bee-Convention.

—The Pamphlet Report of the Columbus, Ohio, Bee-Convention can be obtained at this office, by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. This pamphlet contains the new bee-songs and words, as well as a portrait of the President. Bound up with the history of the International Society, and a full report of the Detroit, Indianapolis and Chicago conventions, for 50 cents, postpaid.

A Favorable Word from any of our readers, who speak from experience, has more weight with their friends than anything we might say. Every one of our readers can lend us a helping hand, in this way, without much trouble, and at the same time help to scatter apicultural knowledge and promote the welfare of our pursuit.

Advertisements.

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Something for the Good Wife.

ANY ONE sending us \$3.50 for 1,000 first class Sections, or \$4 worth of other Supplies, may have one of our Self- Heating Charcoal Smoothing - Irons for \$1.50, which is half-price. For description send for Circular, or see "Gleanings" for Oct. 15, 1888. **SMITH & SMITH,**
14 Etf KENTON, Hardin Co., OHIO.

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SELECT TESTED, in May, \$2.50; in June, \$2.00; and July 1 to November 1, \$1.50.

**► Queens Warranted
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Will commence shipping the first week in May, and ship as booked.

Make Money Orders payable at Nicholasville.

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J. T. WILSON,
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923 & 925 West Madison-Street, - CHICAGO, ILLS

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TO the purchaser of my 29 New Heddon Hives (never used) at \$3 each, I will give a New 4-Frame Stanley Automatic Honey-Extractor, worth \$20.00, f. o. b.

E. D. KEENEY, ARCADE, N. Y.

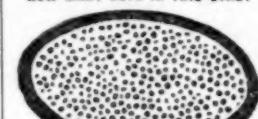
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TANSY PILLS!
Safe, Certain and Effectual. Particulars
4c. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

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NOW MANY DOTS IN THIS OVAL?



Mail your answer of how many dots in this oval, with 25 cents, and you will receive for one year THE CHICAGO MONTHLY, a handsome family magazine, having a beautiful view of Chicago for its title page, and containing valuable miscellaneous reading matter, portraits, biographical sketches, stories, recipes, illustrations, etc., which should be in every home. First correct answer will receive \$100; second, \$50; third, \$35; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10; and the next 100 \$1 each. Prizes will be distributed June 1, and the names of winners published in THE CHICAGO MONTHLY, which magazine alone is worth many times the price. Answer quick and get the first prize. In addition to this, there will be given *free* to every subscriber several dollars' worth of music, adapted to any instrument. Remember, if you subscribe at once, you may be the recipient of the first prize, besides the music, and there are constantly being offered in the columns of this paper many golden opportunities and valuable presents. Subscribe at once and win.

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presents the latest improvements, suited to the best management yet devised. At the Columbus Centennial it was awarded the

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over all the leading Hives of the day. His SECTION SUPERS, No. 1 and No. 2, for Open-Side Sections, are the very best!

Samples of Sections and Zinc, five cents. Price-List free. Address,

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April 1st. For 60 Days. 1889.

WE have a large stock of ONE-PIECE SECTIONS on hand, which are first-class. To reduce stock, we will name a very low price on them, in 1,000 or 100,000 lots. Also Hives, Smokers and Brood-Frames. Do not fail to tell us what you want, or send for our Price-List. Address,

SMITH & SMITH,
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SECTIONS, first-class, \$3.00 per 1,000, and Foundation cheaper than ever. Dealers will do well to get our Prices. Alisike Clover, Japanese Buckwheat, &c. Free Price-List and Samples. M. H. HUNT,
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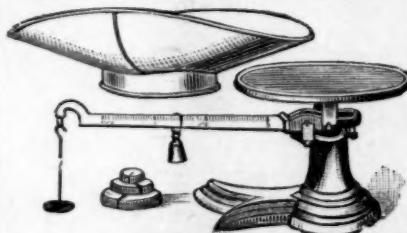
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1889.

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Friends, are in BEES or HONEY anyway interested in we will with pleasure send a sample copy of the SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE,

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